

# THE PACIFIC Commercial Advertiser

WALTER G. SMITH - - EDITOR.

MONDAY, : : : SEPTEMBER 2.

The Advertiser wishes Her Majesty the late Queen of Hawaii many happy returns of the day. As the first lady of her race, may she live long and prosper and lend her great influence to the happy and peaceable adjustment of the public problems of her former realm.

Mr. Lopez may find that his program, whatever it is, may land him in a Manila jail. It certainly will if he talks as much sedition there as he is doing here. The fact that the islands are now subject to the civil power makes no particular difference, as the laws defining conspiracy could as easily reach Mr. Lopez in the act of inciting revolt against the authority of the United States in the Philippines as they reached the Ku Klux leaders in the South after reconstruction times.

## LABOR.

Labor day brings out a strong American element which is in refreshing contrast with the dominant labor of the group. Without it we should be at the mercy of the Orientals; with it we have a dependable working class which may be trusted, withal, to guard the ark of the American covenant in these islands. To increase the numbers of those who celebrate this day is one of the highest duties of our statesmanship. Hawaii needs all the white skilled labor it can support and ought to support all it gets. The Advertiser, though believing that the American citizen is not fit to become a peasant of the cane fields and that the hewing of wood and the drawing of water is the function of a servile class, believes with equal tenacity that, in the skilled trades and mechanic arts, the American should have the right of way, here as elsewhere under the flag. It would welcome a law denying the right of Asiatics to carry on trades anywhere in the United States and denying the right of people living in the United States to teach them trades. Such a law would add materially to the white American population of this group without disturbing the foundations upon which rests the prosperity of all our people, capitalist and laborer alike.

## BREVITY IN SERMONS.

An Eastern paper remarks that sermons are becoming shorter. The truth of the statement is not marred by the fact that sermons have been gradually shortening for a hundred years past. Time was when a sermon lasted for two hours and when a minister who could not give his congregation a refreshing sleep was looked upon as a misfit. Thirty-five years ago the "eighty" marked the close of the discourse, all chapters up to the "sixteenth" being lopped off for the next sermon. This made the exhortation about one hour long. Then the time-limit on both the sermon and prayer began to contract until now the whole service in an evangelical church takes about an hour and a quarter, the sermon occupying perhaps thirty minutes.

Can the sermon still be cut down to advantage? No doubt many sermons would profit by the pruning knife; we are not sure but all of them would. The best sermons preached in the United States today are made familiar to the Hawaiian public every Saturday in the columns of the Advertiser. They are those contributed to the New York Sunday Herald by the Rev. Dr. George H. Hepworth and one of them may be preached, with the most stately deliberation, in less than ten minutes. Each one of these sermons drives home some important truth with the force and precision of a steam hammer. Not one tries the plan of driving a dozen important truths partially home with scattering blows. There is no trouble to remember what Hepworth has preached. Once heard, the whole sermon, from text to benediction, is imbedded in the memory. Is it not a fair presumption that a sermon so constructed does more good, or at least attains the object of all sermons, more certainly than the kind which is called exhaustive? In editorial work there can be no question about the high uses of brevity. Few newspaper writers, whatever the theme, care to exceed a column in any given discussion in one issue; and the ablest of them cover the ground thoroughly in that, or shorter space. The typical sermon, however, is two columns long or more.

We are tempted to say that all the best appeals to the public of this country are briefly phrased. Not only are the best sermons and the best editorials short and crisp but so are the best orations. Edward Everett, the Cicero of America in the Civil War era, was chosen as the orator of the day at Gettysburg, and his address there was as scholarly as it was prolonged. But the one address which outlived the day was Lincoln's, a few simple words simply spoken. Probably Beecher's eloquence touched its highest point during the fifteen minutes of his trial at Brooklyn when he answered the direct and leading question of his counsel, William M. Everts. Wendell Phillips' three-hundred-word characterization of Rufus Choate, the criminal lawyer, "of whose health thieves asked before they began to steal," was his masterpiece. Patrick Henry set the American colonies on fire with a speech not ten minutes long. The history-making speech which Shakespeare put in the mouth of Antony is not too prolonged for a declamation at school, but Shakespeare did not stretch the license of the dramatist when he made it turn the mob, that had but now applauded Brutus, into a pack of bloodhounds on the trail of the conspirators.

Undoubtedly a brief, if cogent discourse, requires more ability in the production than a sermon covering the same points but twice or three times as long. It is easier to write a long speech, a long article or a long sermon, than a short one. Condensing is hard work, but the thoughtful clergyman who acquires the habit will never have to ask why people don't go to church; the orator who gets it will be asked to speak often from the same platform; the well-informed editor who has it needs no stronger weapon of debate.

## WHEN THE DOOR OPENED.

The latest publication by the bureau of statistics at Washington is mainly devoted to a review of the world's trade with China. Previous to 1842 China had no trade treaties whatever with foreign countries, and her commerce with the rest of the world was of a desultory kind. Of the beginning of American trade with the Flowery kingdom it is related that in 1784 a vessel sailed from New York for Canton and completed the round trip in fifteen months. She carried American goods and returned with Chinese products, and the venture was so successful that a trade was established which grew until it was second alone to that of Great Britain. However, it was not until after the "opium war" in 1842 that China permitted foreigners to land on her shores and engage in business. Previous to that the foreigner who approached for trade purposes was compelled to do business through the "hong" merchants who maintained warehouses at the few ports where foreigners were permitted to land their goods. One of the consequences of the opium war was the opening of four ports where foreigners might live. This was followed by commercial treaties with several powers, including the United States. And this in turn led in 1858 to the acceptance of foreign ministers by the Chinese court. And since then a little has been gained each year against the insularity of the Chinese people until the whole empire may be said to be opened up to foreign trade, at least so far as the consent of the Chinese government goes. In 1900, despite the falling off due to the Boxer rebellion, the United States exported goods to the value of \$24,000,000 to China and took from there goods to the value of \$28,000,000. In China the balance of trade is still against us, but our exports are growing fast, having more than doubled during the past few years.

When England had secured certain commercial rights as the result of her opium war, President John Tyler resolved to get the same rights for the merchants and seamen of the United States. So he sent Caleb Cushing as ambassador extraordinary with power to negotiate a trade treaty with the Chinese emperor. And the letter of authority with which Mr. Cushing was equipped is unique enough to be most interesting. Its stilted yet childlike diction irresistibly recalls the Indian oratory so faithfully set down in the school readers of fifty years ago. We are reminded of some such scene as Powhatan and his braves assembled around the council fire, as an emissary of the Great White Father patronizingly tells them what the coming of the paleface means.

"I, John Tyler, President of the United States," commences this message to the Chinese emperor, "send you this letter of peace and friendship, signed by my own hand."

"I hope your health is good. China is a great empire, extending over a great part of the world. The Chinese are numerous. You have millions and millions of subjects. The twenty-six United States are as large as China, though our people are not so numerous. The rising sun looks upon the great mountains and rivers of China. When he sets, he looks upon mountains and rivers equally large in the United States. Our territory extends from ocean to ocean, and on the west we are divided from your dominions only by the sea. Leaving the mouth of one of our great rivers and going constantly toward the setting sun, we sail to Japan and the Yellow Sea."

"Now, my words are that the governments of two such great countries should be at peace. It is proper, and according to the will of heaven, that they should respect each other and act wisely. I therefore send to your court Caleb Cushing, one of the wise and learned men of my country. On his first arrival in China he will inquire for your health. He has strict orders to go to your great city of Peking and there to deliver this letter. He will have with him secretaries and interpreters."

"The Chinese love to trade with our people and to sell them tea and silk, for which our people pay silver, and sometimes other articles. But if the Chinese and Americans trade, there should be rules, so that they shall not break your laws or our laws. Our minister, Caleb Cushing, is authorized to make a treaty to regulate trade. Let it be just. Let there be no unfair advantage on either side. Let the people trade, not only at Canton, but also at Amoy, Nippon, Shanghai, Fuchau, and all other places as may offer profitable exchanges both to China and the United States, provided that they do not break your laws or our laws. Therefore we doubt not that you will be pleased that our messenger of peace, with this letter in his hand, shall come to Peking and there deliver it; and that your great officers will, by your order, make a treaty with him to regulate affairs of trade, so that nothing may happen to disturb the peace between China and America. Let the treaty be signed by your own imperial hand. It shall be signed by mine, by the authority of our great council, the Senate."

"And so may your health be good and may peace reign. Written at Washington, this 12th of July, 1843."

President Tyler gained his point, being aided by the fact that the British, in the previous year, had forcibly opened certain ports. A peaceable trade began with China and it has been gradually extending and ramifying until it now counts heavily in the commercial statistics of both countries and affects the well-being of nearly every Chinese province. The course of the American diplomats during the Boxer crisis and after has been such as to "save the face" of China and, from the contrasts it affords, should be the means of adding, year by year, to our commercial privileges in the great empire.

The Porto Ricans probably have no larger percentage of criminals among them than other nomads here, but such as they have are a trifle too much in evidence.

We are glad that United States Attorney Baird has taken a new tack in the matter of trying cases brought by sailors against ship's officers. After hearing what the complainants had to say in the John Lund case he made up his mind that conviction would be impossible and moved the discharge of the accused mate. Col. Baird will be safe in taking this course nine times out of ten in the walking delegate pros-

ecutions, as Hawaiian juries, from long experience with the sea-faring class and having regard for the business of this port, are not likely to accept the evidence of the delegate and his to-castle dupes at par.

## SATURDAY IN THE COURTS

### Chida Released on Habeas Corpus and Rearrested—No Courts Today.

Habeas corpus was given another bad twist in Circuit Court Saturday and the old game of hide-and-seek between the Attorney-General's department and Judge Gear still continues.

Chida Manzaboro, the Kahuku rioter, is the instrument of the capers between court and prison, and Saturday morning he was before Judge Gear in an effort to regain his freedom on a third writ of habeas corpus. Attorney Brooks appeared for Chida, and argued that the prisoner was entitled to his liberty, having once been released upon the charge for which he was now in custody. Mr. Cathcart objected to a hearing and asked a continuance until he could prepare for trial, but this was refused by the Court, who offered to call a special grand jury to consider the cases of these men. To this Mr. Cathcart would not consent, and the matter went over until the noon session.

At the appointed hour the Court granted the petitioner his freedom and intimated that no more arrests on the same charge would be tolerated.

Chida was rearrested upon leaving the court house, as being an accessory to the murder, of which he was formerly convicted as principal.

Another application was made Saturday for a writ of habeas corpus for George Wade, the negro who killed the steward on the Australia. He will without doubt be released by Judge Gear on the same grounds as were given for the discharge of Chida, and will also be rearrested. He pleaded guilty at the first trial to a charge of manslaughter in the first degree, and may on his new hearing have to stand punishment for murder in the first degree.

### CASE AGAINST LUND DISMISSED.

The case against John Lund, first mate of the bark Fooching Suey, was dismissed Saturday by Commissioner Robinson, upon the motion of United States Attorney Baird. Lund was charged with assault upon the high seas in four different complaints, but the evidence against him was so conflicting and unsatisfactory that Attorney Baird thought his conviction under the circumstances to be impossible. The witnesses against him either knew nothing of the alleged assaults or would not tell what they did know.

### NO COURT TODAY.

There will be no session of court today, either Federal or Circuit, as Labor Day is a legal holiday. Tomorrow the habeas corpus case is set for Judge Estee's court, and the constitution and flag will be given another turn.

### TAUGHT BIRDS TO SING TUNES.

An oldtime Philadelphia barber trained dozens of young canaries to sing tunes, and some of them had quite extensive repertoires. He used to have a little hand organ that played "Yankee Doodle," "Home, Sweet Home," "Dixie" and other familiar melodies. With the aid of this he would spend hours with his birds, displaying a patience that was little short of marvelous. Gradually the birds would acquire the various airs until they would sing them, without the accompaniment of the organ. Many persons were attracted to the shop by these birds, and when a good offer was made he would sell them. He never, however, got \$1,200 for one, or anything approaching that sum.

### HIS ROYAL FLUSH SAVED HIM.

There was a big game of poker in progress at a New York hotel the other night. The game had lasted for hours and finally the players decided to stop, after a last "jackpot" had been played. A well known lawyer did not draw any cards. He had been a heavy loser all evening. Finally the betting narrowed down to the lawyer and another man, until there was \$2,000 on the table. When the call came the lawyer laid down a royal flush. The other fellow had two jacks and a heavy heart.

### GOVERNMENT DENTISTS.

Five dentists in the employ of the United States government are performing duty in the Philippines; ten more are on their way there, one has been ordered to Cuba, one to Fort Leavenworth and one to Fortress Monroe. All have been provided with a kit of operating machinery. This outfit is identical with that contained in the best appointed offices of the highest class of dentistry in civil life, each costing in the neighborhood of \$300.

### IMPERIAL SIMPLICITY.

The habits of the household of the German emperor are very simple. They rise early, the empress breakfasting alone with the emperor. There is no lunch, but the royal family, and in consequence the whole court, dine at 1 o'clock. At 5 o'clock tea is served, a plain supper is eaten two or three hours later, and the emperor and empress are rarely up later than 10 o'clock.

### BELONGED TO AN OLD FIRM.

Charles Lawrence Clark, who has just died in London, had for thirty years organized and managed every lord mayor's show in the British capital. The firm of which he was a member, Messrs. Bishop & Clark, has been in existence since 1592, and for 300 years has had intimate connection with all sorts of civic and state ceremonials from the time of Henry VIII. down.

### DIDN'T FORGET AMERICA.

Glasgow university conferred 120 honorary degrees of doctor of laws on the occasion of its 450th anniversary. Among the American recipients were Professor William G. Farlow, of Harvard, Professor Thomas D. Seymour, of Yale, and Professor Paul Haupt, of Johns Hopkins.

### BISMARCK'S BOOK.

According to a Berlin correspondent the demand for "Bismarck's Recollections and Reminiscences" continues to be as great as ever. Up to the present, he says, the publishers have made a great net profit of about a million marks on the book.

A thousand graves in the Church cemetery, at Easton, England, have been dug by a one-armed man named Allen, who became grave-digger in 1871 after a mill accident.

## The Small of the Back

That is where some people feel weak all the time.

They are likely to be despondent and it is not unusual to find them borrowing trouble as if they hadn't enough already.

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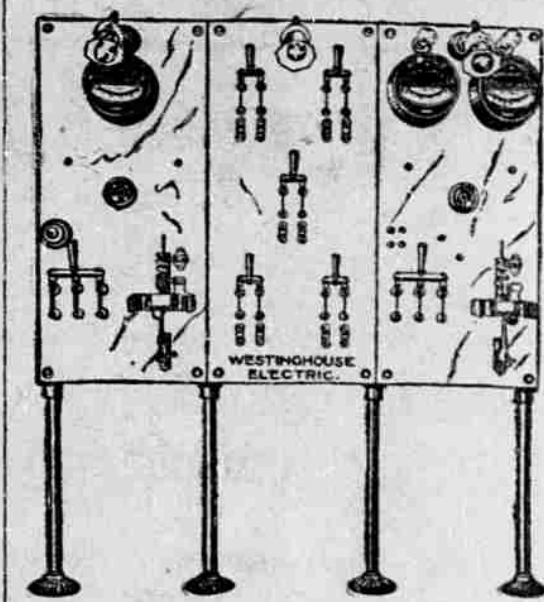
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